

SCENES OF TURMOIL AND TROUBLE

Characterize the Massachusetts Democratic Convention—Police Had to be Called on.

TURMUL RAGED THREE HOURS

The Platform Denounces Everything and Sympathizes With the Filipino Rebels.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The riotous scenes and the bitter fights between the two factions of the Democratic party in this state which characterized the all night session in Music Hall here in 1896, and that at Worcester the following year, were renewed with even greater bitterness at the annual convention of the state Democracy in Mechanics Hall to-day. There was hardly a moment after the speeches of the temporary and permanent presiding officers were concluded, when there was quiet and harmony in any degree. At times the entire delegations were upon their feet, the members standing on chairs or tables, shouting in the heat of passion some denunciatory remarks at the chairman or the person who was endeavoring to speak upon the platform. At this time it seemed as though even the force of 100 policemen in the hall would be of no avail, so impassioned were those upon the floor, and the climax came, when, at the request of the chairman, the captain of the police appeared upon the platform and placed his hand upon Congressman John E. Fitzgerald, in readiness to forcibly remove him from the platform had he not subsided and allowed the chairman to address and calm the excited assemblage.

Cause of the Turmoil. The cause of the turmoil which raged for nearly three hours, was the question before the body accepting the action of the state committee in presenting a list of delegates to the national convention.

It was claimed by those who opposed the idea that it was against all precedent and robbed the various districts of their constitutional rights.

The personalities which were indulged in were directed as much against Congressman Fitzgerald as against Mr. Williams, the party leader, and hard names were called on both sides. The final result of all the confusion and disorder was the overwhelming passage of every motion and report that was made by the state committee, and the election of national convention delegates headed by Hobart Treat Paine, Jr., and John H. Mack.

Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of Boston, was nominated for governor by acclamation.

The committee appointed to select the delegates to the national convention then made its report. The delegates at large are George Fred Williams, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Wm. F. McNary and Christopher T. Callahan.

There were several attempts at disturbance when the motion to accept the report of this committee was put, but they were suppressed and the chairman declared the report adopted and the list of delegates stands as announced.

The Platform Adopted. The platform declares that the Chicago platform of 1896 like the declaration of independence, stands as a part of the fundamental code of Democratic government. The financial plank of that instrument is particularly reiterated and the financial ills of the five years prior to 1895 are ascribed to "a contracted currency for which Republican financial legislation had provided no form of relief."

"The farmers of the west and south," the platform says, "being compelled to sell their products in the world's markets in competition with silver using countries, are condemned to low prices for what they sell while the rising scale of prices at home due partly to the increased volume of money and more to the intervention of the trusts, results in the exaction from them of higher prices for all they have to buy."

The Republican party is accused of planning "to surrender to the banks the governmental function of issuing paper money and controlling its volume."

"To-day," says the platform, "our trust magnates are our bankers. They hold the bank stock, they sit on the boards of directors, they select the officials and they will apply to their command over the supply of the nation's money the same merciless and extortionate methods which they use in turning to their own profit their present monopolies."

The war in the Philippines is characterized as criminal aggression, wanton, needless and wasteful and incompetent and corruptly prosecuted. It is demanded that "to the Philippines as to Cuba shall be said to-day that they are and of right ought to be free and independent."

"Such a declaration," it is added, "coupled with the expression of the purpose of the United States to protect the islands from the assaults of any foreign power would speedily restore order, purge our national honor of the stain put upon it by injustice and bad faith and advance American trade in the far east."

The platform alleges that "in the reiterated demands for more and more troops to subdue the Tagalons may be detected the purpose to have ultimately more soldiers to employ at home," making it possible for monopolistic corporations "to secure the aid of armed forces, both state and federal, to overcome their workmen in time of labor dissensions."

The platform then denounces the conduct of the military authorities in the case of Alene coal district of Idaho.

The proposal to lease the Boston and Albany railroad to the New York Central is condemned, and the legislature is asked to refuse its consent.

The platform favors direct legislation, the initiative and referendum, the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people and the enforcement of an eight hour work day, the abolition of the law granting a life tenure to members of the judiciary, and

the public ownership and operation of street railways, water works and other municipal business enterprises.

The platform concludes with pledging the loyalty of the Massachusetts Democracy to William J. Bryan.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS

Strike the Right Chord in the Resolutions Adopted by the State Convention Yesterday.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 21.—The Republican state convention to-day was one of the most harmonious gatherings ever held by the party in this state. M. B. Reese, of Lincoln, was nominated for supreme judge, and E. G. McGillion, of Omaha, and William B. Ely, of Alnsworth, for regents of the state university on the first ballot. Judge Reese has served six years on the supreme bench, retiring six years ago to resume the practice of his profession.

Frank C. Reavis, of Falls City, was introduced as temporary chairman, and addressed the convention.

After the applause which greeted the chairman's speech had subsided, the usual committees were appointed. After the preliminary matters were disposed of Major Killan, of the First Nebraska, was called for and on his appearance was vociferously cheered. He made an earnest speech in behalf of upholding the hands of the national administration in the Philippines. The applause which punctuated his speech was even more hearty than that which greeted his appearance.

The committee on resolutions reported, and the resolutions were promptly adopted.

After touching upon state matters, the planks on money, national policy and trusts were as follows:

On the question of foreign policy the platform states:

"We heartily endorse the wise, conservative and patriotic administration of President McKinley and congratulate the President upon his success in dealing with the delicate and difficult problems arising from our war with Spain and we repose implicit confidence in his ability to cope with every issue that may present itself for solution in the future."

After paying a glowing tribute to the valor of the First Nebraska volunteers in the Philippines, the platform deals with the money question as follows:

"We adhere unequivocally to the gold standard and are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver. Gold has been our standard since 1834, and is now the standard of every civilized and important country in the world."

After more than twenty years of harmful agitation and a campaign of extraordinary earnestness and full discussion the people of the United States by a majority of more than 500,000 decided in favor of that standard. Our experience and present prosperity in the amplest and fullest measure demonstrate the wisdom of that decision.

On the question of trusts the resolutions declare: "We denounce the attempt now desperately being made to again array labor and capital in hostile camps. The Republican party now, as always, opposes trusts and combinations having for their purpose the stifling of competition and arbitrarily controlling production or fixing prices."

We also recognize that legitimate business interests fairly capitalized and honestly managed have built up our industries at home, given the largest employment to labor at the highest wages, and have enabled us to successfully compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. Such industries must not be struck down by legislation aimed at dishonestly organized institutions which destroy legitimate enterprise and the opportunities of labor, and plunder the public. We favor the creation by act of Congress of a bureau of supervision and control of corporations engaged in interstate commerce with power also to those agencies over national banks by the controller of the currency enforcing such publicity and regulations as shall effectually prevent dishonest methods and practices and generally such legislation, state and national as from time to time may be required for the correction of abuses."

A liberal pension policy is recommended, and the loyalty of the sound money Democrats commended.

WELLINGTON BOUNCED.

A Sad Quarrel in the Maryland Republican Camp—The Senator Talks Rather Raw.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 21.—Governor Lowndes, who is a candidate for re-election on the Republican state ticket, to-day demanded the resignation of United States Senator George L. Wellington as chairman of the Republican state central committee, and it is understood that Senator Wellington will comply at once with the governor's request.

This step is the outcome of the action of the state central committee yesterday in appointing committees on finance and on the conduct of the coming campaign which practically deprived the chairman of the committee of most of his power and usefulness. Senator Wellington, who in the meeting, voted in favor of the appointment of the committees in question, subsequently took a different view of the situation and gave out an interview in which he attacked the governor and his friends, accusing them of conspiring to deprive him of the powers of his position.

Sensor Wellington says: "My ultimatum is that the committee must rescind both these resolutions or I will retire from it. I will not turn a hand up until they do this. No headquarters will be opened, and I am going to Cumberland to wait until I hear from them. I think that the ticket is beaten beyond any question. The committee have offended every Malsterie, and absolutely ignored the colored voters. There is a day of reckoning coming which they will not like to meet."

The senator further charges Governor Lowndes with having surrendered control of the party to John K. Cowen, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and asserts that United States Senator McComas is also controlled by the same influence. Governor Lowndes and Senator Wellington have been fast friends, the latter at one time having filled a position in the banking house of the governor in Cumberland, Md. Their political fortunes have been closely allied, and much of the credit for the conduct of the campaign, which elected Governor Lowndes four years ago, has heretofore been accorded to Senator Wellington, who was at that time chairman of the Republican state central committee.

OHIO POLITICS

Chairman Dick and Hanna Confer. Opening of Campaign Saturday.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 21.—Secretary Charles F. Dick, of the national Republican committee, arrived here from Washington to-day and went directly to the office of Senator Hanna,

where he held a long conference with the latter in reference to the approaching campaign in Ohio.

His Associated Press reporter Col. Dick said that the opening Republican meeting at Akron next Saturday would undoubtedly be the greatest gathering of the kind in the history of the state.

Continuing, Col. Dick said the President McKinley would deliver no set speeches during his western trip, but would in all probability occasionally make brief remarks from the rear platform of his car.

HANNA ANSWERS

A Demagogic Interview of John R. McLean With Reference to Trusts.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Senator M. A. Hanna was shown a copy of the Associated Press dispatch from Cincinnati to-day, giving an interview with John R. McLean in reference to trusts and the heavy shrinkage in stocks in Wall street.

"So far as Republicans are concerned," said Mr. Hanna, "they are the beneficiaries of trusts or combines to no greater extent than is Mr. McLean and his Democratic friends."

"Mr. McLean's statement in reference to the heavy shrinkage in stock values during the past few days is simply ridiculous. The intrinsic value, or the earning power of the properties themselves has in nowise been changed by the slump in stocks neither have the wages of the wage-earner been affected."

Mr. Hanna declared that he had never mentioned the steel industry specifically as having been benefited more than any other industry under the present administration, but included in his statement all classes of trade.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

Of the Grand Decoration of Chivalry Conferred at Odd Fellows' Meeting in Detroit—Prize Winners Announced.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 21.—Before 2,000 people in light guard armor, this afternoon, Major General R. A. Elliott, of Chicago, conferred the grand decoration of chivalry, the highest step in Odd Fellowship, upon nine candidates.

The army was beautifully decorated with palms, flags and bunting. Two cantons of patriarchy militant assisted in the impressive ceremony which required two hours to complete. The prize drills of the Patriarchy Militant which were held on the Detroit Athletic Club field, furnished the other feature of the day. The drills took place under favorable weather conditions before a large number of spectators. Each of the classes was well filled with entries and some remarkably fine drilling was seen. The captain of the Muncie, Ind., class A team inadvertently omitted several of the movements in the schedule, otherwise his team would have captured the prize.

The following are the results of the contests:

Best military appearing canton in yesterday's parade, prize \$100, Lincoln 38, Syracuse, N. Y.

Prize drills: Class A, first, Lincoln 38, Syracuse, N. Y., prize \$400; second, McKean 28, Terre Haute, Ind., prize, \$250; third, Lucas No. 3, Toledo, prize, \$100.

Class B, first, Colonel Fenton 27, Flint, Mich., prize, \$250; second, Oswego 18, Oswego, N. Y., prize, \$125; Victoria No. 5, St. Thomas, Ont., prize, \$75.

Class C, first, Newbauer 45, Hartford, Conn., prize, \$200; second, Hamilton No. 4, Hamilton, Ont., prize, \$100; third, Syracuse No. 6, Syracuse, N. Y., prize, \$50.

Individual prize sword drills:

Class A, first, D. W. Rigney, Terre Haute, prize, \$40; second, P. D. Knapp, Toledo, \$25.

Class B, first, E. A. Johnson, Flint, Mich., prize, \$30; second, William Worth, St. Thomas, Ont., \$25.

Class C, first, George Hupp, Hartford, Conn., prize, \$25; second, William Cox, Hamilton, Ont., \$10.

The sovereign grand lodge held its first afternoon session to-day and spent most of its time discussing ritualistic work. The constitution of the Rebekah lodges was amended so as to make married daughters, sisters and mothers of Odd Fellows and deceased Odd Fellows eligible to membership, whether they are married to Odd Fellows or otherwise. Heretofore marriage to a non-Odd Fellow rendered them ineligible. The mileage and per diem committee made its report, showing total expenses for the sovereign grand lodge meeting of \$26,942. A resolution making Roy Root eligible to receive an Indian tribes in Indian Territory eligible for membership in the order was defeated.

SOME FRICTION

In the Dewey Parade at New York. G. A. R. Will Not Participate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—At General Roe's office to-day it was said that the refusal of the Grand Army of the Republic organization to take part in the Dewey land parade was final. General Roe is not disposed to receive an inch of tribute in Indian Territory eligible for membership in the order was defeated.

Rear Admiral Schley and First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath have sent acceptances. "It will give me much delight," wrote Rear Admiral Schley, "to be present and participate in the city's honor to the peerless Dewey."

The mother and widow of Captain Gridley, of the Olympia, will be present at the celebration. Governor Reinhold Sadler, of Nevada, declined to attend, but said that the state would be represented by Senators Jones and Stewart.

Fatal Railroad Wreck.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 21.—Four men were killed and three seriously injured to-day in a rear-end collision of freight trains on a bridge on the Omaha road near Window.

Following are the dead: Engineer Rasmussen; Fireman Roberts, who died at 8 a. m.; Fireman Stratton, John Roberts, a traveling man from St. James, Minn.

Reeves Declares Himself.

STREATOR, Ills., Sept. 21.—At a meeting of 100 prominent Republicans of the Eleventh congressional district, held here to-day, Congressman Reeves declared himself a candidate for the office of governor. The meeting was called to get an expression of the feeling throughout the district, and it was unanimous that Mr. Reeves will be supported as a candidate for governor.

Bank Robber Dead.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The man, who, under the name of "Walter Lawton," yesterday inflicted fatal injuries upon Frederick J. Filbert, the aged cashier of a private bank in Palatine, a town near here, died to-day from a gunshot wound sustained in a struggle with Farmer Plaque, who tried to rescue Filbert from his assailant. Filbert is still unconscious.

SAYERS CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS

Proves to Be a Fizzle on Account of the Political Turn that was Given to it.

SOME DELEGATES GO HOME

And Very few Visitors Attend. The Sessions—Resolutions Adopted by the Body.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—The conference of governors and attorneys general to discuss the trust question, was late in assembling to-day. The members of the committee on resolutions toiled until after midnight trying to bring together the widely divergent views presented. When they finally came to a conclusion the matter was left in the hands of a sub-committee composed of Governor Benton McMillan, chairman, and Attorneys General Smith and Campbell to put into proper shape. At the time set for a resumption of the session of the conference the sub-committee was still at work formulating the resolutions which will be presented in the shape of recommendations.

Shortly before 10 o'clock when Chairman Sayers called the conference together there was a very slim attendance of both delegates and visitors. He announced that the committee on resolutions would be ready to report at 11 o'clock and the conference took a recess until that time.

At 11 o'clock the committee on resolutions asked for further time and the conference rested for another hour.

On reassembling Mr. McMillan presented the resolutions adopted by the committee on resolutions. The resolutions are as follows:

The Resolutions.

The committee on resolutions, to which was referred several resolutions and papers in lieu of all of them submitted the following, with the recommendation that it be adopted by this conference:

That we believe the best present remedies lie along the following lines: First—The enactment and enforcement both by the several states and the Nation, of legislation that shall adequately and fully define as crimes any attempted monopolization or restraint of trade in any line of industrial activity, with provisions for adequate punishment both of the individual or the corporation that shall be found guilty thereof, punishment to the corporation to extent of its dissolution.

Second—The enactment by each of the states of the union of legislation for the adequate and proper control and regulation of corporations chartered by that state, and we recommend as efficacious a system of reports to and legislation by state authority of the corporations organized under its laws, to the end that they be brought to a fair observance of the laws under which they are created.

Third—The enactment by each state of laws that will prevent the entrance of any foreign-created corporation into its limits for any other purpose than its legitimate commerce, except on terms that will put the foreign-created corporation on a basis of equality with the domestic-created corporation of the state entered, and subject to the same laws, rules and regulations of the state that it enters which are applicable to the domestic corporations of that state, to the end that they be brought to a fair observance of the laws under which they are created.

Fourth—The enactment of state legislation, declaring that a corporation created in one state to do business exclusively in other states than where created shall be prohibited from admission into any state.

This proposition is supported by decisions of the supreme courts of several states, but we believe it should become legislative enactment, uniform throughout the states.

Fifth—That no corporation should be formed in whole or in part by any corporation.

Must be Independent.

Sixth—That no corporation shall own or hold any stock in another corporation engaged in a similar or competitive business, and that no officer or director of a corporation shall be the officer or director or the owner of stock in another corporation engaged in a similar or competitive business, the object or result of which is to create a trust monopoly.

Seventh—Recognizing that trusts are usually composed of corporations and that corporations are but creatures of the law and can only exist in the place of their creation and cannot migrate to another like sovereignty, and this consent may be withheld when desired, we recommend as the sense of this conference that each state pass laws providing that no corporation which is a member of any pool or trust in that state or elsewhere can do business in that state.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that all the capital stock of private corporations should be fully paid, either, first, in lawful money, or, second, in property of the actual cash value of the amount of capital stock, and that the capital stock issued in excess of the amount actually paid up, as above provided, the shareholders shall be liable to the extent of twice the face value of the stock held by each.

Governor McMillan, in presenting the resolutions, said he was weary without the consent of that trust and combinations to restrain trade are in a degree always dependable upon federal, state or municipal government for their continuance. "This is no assemblage," he said, "to war on corporations or capital in any form. The object of these resolutions is to crush corporations or destroy capital, but to regulate them, and when that is obtained its whole duty will have been done."

The Political Twist.

Attorney General Davis, of Arkansas, made a few remarks in favor of the resolutions, in the course of which he deplored the fact that anything had come up during the conference to mar the harmony of its proceedings.

Chairman Sayers then put the question and the resolutions were unanimously adopted by the representatives of the states remaining. Governor Shaw, of Iowa, and Thomas, of Colorado, and Attorney General Taylor, of Indiana, having gone home last evening, left only eight states represented.

Attorney General Campbell, of Colorado, moved that a committee of five be appointed to formulate a bill along the line of the resolutions adopted and that each governor present it to his legislature and recommend it to the chief executives of other states. Mr. Nelfner, of Washington, and Governor Jones, of Arkansas, objected to this on general principles and the motion was lost.

Various resolutions of thanks were adopted. Chairman Sayers made a short address, telling of his disinterestedness in calling the conference. He said he did not believe the trust was a question of politics, but one purely of patriotism.

Secretary Moore promised to have a copy of the proceedings furnished to the governor of every state in the Union. The conference then adjourned sine die.

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DREYFUS FORGIVES,

But He Cannot Forget—A Pathetic Interview—Will Devote His Time to Proving His Innocence.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail, who joined the Dreyfus party at Bordeaux and accompanied them to Carpentras, describes Dreyfus as "thoughtful, prematurely aged, with soft eyes, a smile like a woman's and rather the appearance of a savant than a soldier."

When told of the great wave of British sympathy in his behalf he wrung the correspondent's hand and showed the deepest emotion.

His health, the correspondent says, is far from satisfactory. He ate meat yesterday for the first time.

"It is against the doctor's orders," said Mathieu Dreyfus.

"Ah!" said the former captain of artillery, "let me have a holiday to-day. I will be sedate and obedient again tomorrow. I am just like a boy now, and feel that I could run and jump about the green fields for very joy. Just think! I shall now be able to laugh and play with my children in the beautiful country."

After the meal, despite his brother's half laughing protest, he smoked several cigars "to celebrate the holiday." The sad note amid the rejoicing was the death of M. Scheurer-Kestner.

"I am grieved beyond words," said Dreyfus, "to think that I shall never be able to thank that noble heart."

One of his first acts on obtaining his freedom was to order a wreath to be placed on the coffin of his championing friend. At present he speaks little of past events. He says: "I have forgiven, but I cannot forget," and he intends to devote himself to proving his innocence. When that has been accomplished he will only ask to be allowed to spend the remainder of his days with his loved ones, far from the busy world.

"His delight at everything on the journey," continues the Daily Mail's correspondent, "was that of a man returning from the dead to the world he loves. The affection and solicitude of his brother are touching to see. His physical weakness causes the deepest apprehension to his friends. The journey was in the main uneventful except for a few expressions of disappointment on the part of people who endeavored to get a glimpse of him."

DREYFUS RESTING

At His Brother-in-Law's—Order of the Minister of War.

CARPENTRAS, Department of Vaucluse, France, Sept. 21.—Although the arrival of Captain Dreyfus at the home of Paul Valabroque, his brother-in-law, who has been established as a cloth merchant here for quarter of a century, was soon known, no demonstration occurred. Mme. Dreyfus is expected here to-night.

While Dreyfus' health does not permit of his receiving visitors, it is hoped the climate will restore his strength during the next few months, which he is expected to spend here.

The "Incident" Closed.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The minister of war, General de Gallifet, has addressed the following order to the corps commanders:

"The incident is closed. The military judges, enjoying the respect of all, have rendered their verdict with complete independence. We all, without harboring after-thought, bend to their decision. We shall in the same manner accept the action that a feeling of profound pity dictated to the president of the republic. There can be no further question of reprisals of any kind. Hence, I repeat it, the incident is closed. I ask you, aid, if it were necessary, I should come and you to forget the past in order that you can think solely of the future. With you and all my comrades I proclaim vive l'armee, which belongs to no party, but to France alone."

(Signed) "GALLIFET."

The order will be read to the troops throughout the French army.

Situation in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 21.—By order of President de Romano the political prisoners who arrived here yesterday from Cerro de Pasco, have been liberated on parole. The president's prudence, tact and generosity increased his popularity. Last night the theatre was crowded with Italians and a few Peruvian families, and the president's appearance in his box was the signal for an ovation. It is thought that his conduct, coupled with the good sense of the people, will soon re-establish peace and order in Peru.

Resisted by Natives.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The governor of Dahomey cables that the Franco-German commission, which is deciding the Togoland boundary, is being resisted by natives. The commission had to fight several engagements, defeating the natives and inflicting considerable loss upon them while losing only one native trooper. The French and Germans cooperated with the greatest cordiality, under the command of the French commissioner.

Indiana Claim Denied.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—L. P. Mitchell, assistant comptroller of the treasury, in the matter of the application of the state of Indiana for the reopening of a settlement of the balance of the claim of the state of \$260,379 made by a former second controller, has decided that, although in his judgment, the claim is a perfectly just one, he is without power to afford any remedy, and therefore the application is denied.

THE ACTION OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE

In Connection With the Transvaal Crisis, Though Not Definitely Known,

THE INDICATIONS ALL POINT

To that Country Casting Its Lot With the Boers—Speech of President Steyn.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—While the precise results of the secret session of the read of the Orange Free State is not yet made here, President Steyn's speech at the opening of the session is regarded as an almost infallible indication of the attitude which the Free State will take. Commenting from this point of view, the London morning papers are all impressed with the added gravity of the situation and murmurs are beginning to be heard regarding the disloyalty of the government in getting troops forward. Military men are said to be impatient. They assert that everything is ready and that they are only waiting for orders.

It is recognized that the attitude of the Orange Free State makes the original estimates based upon Dutch neutrality too small. Evidently a much larger force will be required.

The government is faced with something like a dilemma. The leader of the opposition has publicly denounced the preceptancy of the Colonial office in forcing on a conflict. Therefore, ministers are declined to convoke parliament. If, on the other hand, so large an expenditure as the apparent attitude of the Orange Free State would involve should become necessary, the government would be obliged to summon parliament in order to get adequate supplies. It is understood that the money question accounts for the dribbling manner in which the troops are being forwarded.

German military experts, realizing the seriousness of the campaign before Great Britain are commenting with astonishment upon the fact that England is so behindhand in her preparations. In Berlin it is also believed that Doctor Leyds is acting as President Kruger's evil genius and misleading him by reports that he is likely to get sympathy, if not assistance from some of the European powers.

No member of the Cape cabinet was present at the meeting of the Afrikaander members of the Cape parliament yesterday.

A dispatch from Pretoria announces that arms continue to be served to the Burghers.

PRESIDENT STEYN'S SPEECH

In the Orange Free State Volksraad Shows Which Way the Wind is Blowing in That Country.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sept. 21.—The Volksraad met to-day with a full attendance. President Steyn read a carefully prepared speech. After welcoming the burghers, he expressed regret that the relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal had become strained. The members, he said, were aware of the meeting of Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger at Bloemfontein when President Kruger made proposals which although refused by the British high commissioner, were unanimously considered throughout the Orange Free State to be exceedingly fair. Proceeding to review the negotiations, President Steyn said the Transvaal had been deceived by the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, Conyngham Greene, and he practically accused the imperial government of a breach of faith.

He said he was disinclined to advise the Transvaal government to accept the latest British demands. The present critical state of affairs could not be a matter of indifference to the Orange Free State, which was bound by treaty to afford assistance to the Transvaal, and he had, therefore, convened the Volksraad to decide what attitude should be taken.

"There is nothing," declared the president, "that warrants a war or an attack upon the Transvaal. Such differences as exist can be solved by arbitration. War would be an insult to religion and civilization."

In conclusion, President Steyn said he would take the opportunity of laying certain draft laws before the Volksraad for consideration, praying God to give the members strength to pass resolutions not only conducive to peace and prosperity, but also in the interest of their beloved state.

Immediately after the speech, President Steyn asked the Volksraad to go into secret session, which was agreed to unanimously.

More Speculation.